

Chauncey Tells Senators Why New York Should Have the Fair.

OTHER GOTHAM MEN FOLLOW.

And Then the Floor Is Yielded
to Chicago's Orators.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The rotunda of the Capitol was thronged to-day by visitors, attracted to the place by the announcement that the chosen representatives of the metropolis of the Western World would appear before the Senate Special Committee to present the arguments in behalf of the choice of New York as the place for holding the Quadri-Centennial Exposition in 1892.

The pressure for admittance was such that the Senate reception-room was crowded to suffocation an hour before the time set for the meeting of the Committee.

Among those present early were the delegation of ladies from Chicago, and they were accorded seats on the side of the room.

Chairman Hisecock and Senators Farwell, Vest, Colquitt, Hawley, Sherman, Stanford, Cameron, Ransom and Wilson of Iowa, were in the room when the New York delegation arrived.

Mayor Grant led the delegation, which comprised 100 gentlemen, every one of whom looked like a giant mentally, physically and financially.

Mr. Secretary Whitney and Chauncey M. Depew were directly behind the handsomely young Chief Magistrate of the Empire City, and their appearance was the signal for spirited applause.

Sensor Everts, Gen. Dan Butterfield, W. Bourke Cockran, T. J. Campbell, Cornelius N. Bliss, Hugh N. Camp, C. P. Huntington, Waldo Hutcheson, E. I. Horsman, F. A. Kurenschek, John H. Inman, George Leppinase, Henry C. Miner, E. L. Merrifield, ex-Sensor Miller, C. V. Mapes, Elhu Root, Elliott F. Shepard, William Steinway, Isador Strauss, J. Edward Simmons, Ambrose Brown, F. B. Thurber, James Talcott, W. W. Tappin and E. A. Walton were the sturdy men of affairs who followed the trio into the committee-room.

The delegation met at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel and at 9.30 they took car to the Capitol.

At 10.30 Chairman Hisecock called the meeting to order, and instantly complete and expectant silence fell upon the packed and uncomfortable audience, for they had come to hear the matchless Chauncey M. Depew and see him hurl the mighty missiles of eloquence and reason, and they were not at all disappointed in what they saw and heard.

Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Any American who visited the Great Exhibition at Paris last Summer was impressed with the fact that there was a great necessity upon the people of the United States in the near future to have one which would be equal, if not better. It was in all respects the most superb collection of the evidences of the development of different nations in their art, industry and mechanical work which has ever been gathered.

The nations of Continental Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of Great Britain and her dependencies around the globe, Mexico and the South American Republics in their buildings and in their exhibits, presented superb illustrations of their products and skill.

The United States alone were utterly deficient in any adequate representation of its resources, its inventions, or its mechanical powers. The impression left upon the representatives of the different peoples of the earth was that America might have vast areas, great population and free institutions, but that for commercial purposes, in the interchange of commodities which the world needed, or in supplying those which were required by its different markets, she was unequal to the competition with older nations.

The effect of this has been to do irreparable injury to our commercial future. The commissions appointed by the several Governments and the merchants from all parts of the globe carried back to their people accounts of the products and manufactures which cannot fail to be economically beneficial to the country, which were properly generated and industrious to the United States.

It will take a quarter of a century by the ordinary methods of trade to place the United States property before the world.

NOT A NATIONAL FAIR.

The largest manufacturing nation is compelled to the most hurried and the quickest way to exhibit its products and skill. This can only be done by an International Fair in the United States, one comprehensive as to all present and all future, and one which will attract the attention of every other nation.

That at the threshold of this discussion we must discuss the fact which has been urged by the advocates of St. Louis and Chicago, that this is a National and not an International Fair. I wish to state that there is no purpose in holding it. The mar-

vel development of transportation lines and methods of rapid communication within the United States has put into the possession of every market so intelligently the products and opportunities of every other market, that no purely National Fair would either add to our information or to our prosperity. It is in this sense of an International Fair, held for the purpose of increasing upon the world the fact that we can supply the articles needed for its necessities and its luxuries, as well as artistically made, and as cheaply sold as they can be purchased anywhere else, that National Fair would be only place where such an exhibition can be successfully held. All the visitors from abroad will come to New York.

If, in addition to the three thousand miles of ocean travel, there is presented to them the further necessity of bringing their families and traveling with their goods a thousand miles to the interior, it would deter many of them from coming.

The experience and the expense of the carrying of goods and of persons among the older nations of the world is such as to make them dread great distances of land travel, carrying with them valuable and bulky goods. It has been urged that, because only 125,000 Americans visited the fair at Paris, and possibly not more than 75,000 foreigners would visit the fair in America, they are not to be considered as an important element in the success of the undertaking.

But, while there will probably be thirty millions of visitors to the Exposition, whose expenditures will pay its expenses and whose presence will attract the merchant, the manufacturer and the artist to exhibit, the hundred thousand foreigners who may be there will represent hundreds of millions of people, to whom they are to carry a favorable or an unfavorable report of the commercial opportunities of the United States.

We have had recently in Washington two congresses, one the Pan-American and the other the Maritime, which numbered less than a hundred delegates to each, and yet the one was the expression of the steamship and the commercial aspirations of Mexico and the South American Republics, and the other represented authority in the position upon questions affecting the great highways of commerce upon the ocean, the opinion to be crystallized into international law, of all the maritime nations of the globe.

So the Commissioners from the various States, and the keepers of the various ports, which a steamer can enter or where a flag can hoist the story of the vast resources, of the wonderful inventions, of the unequalled mechanical skill, of the enormous quantities of manufactured products to be stimulated by opportunity which the world wants and which America wants to sell.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE PLACE.

No fair has ever been successful unless held in the metropolis of the nation which authorized the exhibition. When freed from sectional ambitions or jealousies at home, we view with impartial eye the situation abroad.

We all admit that exhibitions held for Great Britain at Liverpool or Manchester, for France at Lyons or Marseilles, for Italy at Florence or Naples, for Germany at Bremen or Leipzig, would be failures; while it has been demonstrated from past experience that exhibitions held at the metropolis of any country, like London or Paris, are successful in attracting all that the commerce of the country in which the city is located, as well as all the world beside.

I saw two years ago an attempted Universal Exposition at Liverpool, and while excellent in every way, it attracted little attention except from Great Britain, and the fact that it was held within the past three years in London, one called "The Italian," was almost equal to the French Fair of last Summer, and the result was a success.

No one will dispute that New York is the metropolis of this continent. Its population, its resources, the representative character of its people, the fact that three-fourths of the imports of the country come into its harbor, all make it such.

The purchase of the world's fair, a furnace, force or factory, a mine at work or projected in the United States, which does not have its principal office in the city New York. The conventions of all the trades, which are annually held for mutual benefit, and the fact that the city is closed with an annual banquet, which is invaluable to the country.

THE SALE OF THE FAIR.

The sale of the fair, the highest ever paid for a fair in America, took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, two miles from Lexington, July 31, 1890.

(Continued on Third Page.)



Leaders in the Empire State's Argument Before the Senate Committee.

THE \$51,000 HORSE BURNED.

Bell Boy Perishes in Flames at Versailles, Ky.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—The famous stallion, Bell Boy, who brought \$51,000 at auction about a year ago, was burned at Versailles this morning.

Over \$100,000 worth of other valuable horses were also consumed.

The sale at which Bell Boy brought the big price of \$51,000, the highest ever paid for a horse in America, took place at the Versailles Stock Farm, two miles from Lexington, July 31, 1890.

The bidding for the beautiful stallion was started at \$30,000 and rolled up to the final price and great excitement and the cheers of 3,000 people.

Bell Boy was a brown colt, foaled in 1885 at the Palo Alto Stock Farm in California.

He was sired by Electioneer (son of Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid), and his dam was Beautiful Belle by the Moor; second dam, Minnehaha by Bald Chief.

Senator Stanford sold him as a yearling to Brown & Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo. As a two-year-old he won all engagements handsily, and in October, 1887, made a record of 2:30 at Lexington.

THE FUNERAL OF AUGUSTA.

Impressive Ceremonies and Processional Displays at Berlin.

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)
BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The funeral of the Dowager Empress Augusta took place to-day with solemn ceremonies, as impressive and a processional display nearly as striking as those which attended the funeral of the Emperor William I. in 1888.

The Emperor and Empress and members of the Imperial family in an early hour entered the Palace Chapel and prayed for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

The funeral services were held in the services terminated at 12.15 p. m., when the casket was removed to the funeral home and the funeral was conducted.

The route was lined with troops, interspersed with trade guilds and other public class some furniture, taking with it 35 school children and deputations from German cities.

Mrs. Dixon is a handsome man of fine physique, and is about thirty-five years old. He is married and lives at 35 Schermerhorn street.

Mrs. Dixon is a pretty brunette, and before her marriage was a Miss Kate Hurley, formerly an employee in one of the county offices at Flatbush.

Mrs. Dixon states that she went to Cooper's warehouse last October to purchase a new dress, and while there she met her five-year-old daughter.

SAYS HE DIDN'T HUG HER.

Dixon's Charge of Assault.

Alfred Whitehead, head salesman at the Brooklyn furniture store of the Cowper, thwait Company, at Fulton street and Gallatin place, is charged with an assault upon Mrs. Dixon, the twenty-four-year-old wife of George P. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and private secretary to ex-Congressman Muller.

Judge Tighs, of the Butler Street Police Court, will adjudicate the matter on Jan. 30.

Mr. Whitehead is a handsome man of fine physique, and is about thirty-five years old. He is married and lives at 35 Schermerhorn street.

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STILL FILLING UP GRAVES.

La Grippe's Ravages but Slightly Checked by Cooler Weather.

The frost in the air during the last two days has had a good effect on victims of the influenza epidemic, though the mortality columns of the newspapers are still full to overflowing, and 302 deaths have occurred in this city within the past twenty-four hours.

There was but one death from La Grippe, pure and simple, however, and that was of a woman twenty-four years old.

Influenza, complicated with pneumonia, caused the death of eleven persons, and there was one death each from La Grippe, consumption, bronchitis, alcoholism and kidney disease.

The decrease in the number of deaths as against the last report is almost entirely accounted for by the fact that La Grippe is a type.

Dr. Cyrus Edison says that a week of cold weather will destroy the epidemic, and we would hear nothing more of it.

There were two deaths from pneumonia, complications of La Grippe, yesterday in Jersey City, and one each at Bergen Point, Plainfield, Rockaway, Van Hook, Hackensack, West Hoboken, Rutherford and Hoboken, N. J. Brooklyn had two and Peekskill one.

There are 701 patients in Bellevue, 755 in the Charity, and 508 in the Hospital, or rather more than 30 per cent. above the normal number, the increase being in throat and lung troubles.

MORAN AND KELLY MATCHED

Articles Signed for a Bantam-Weight Championship Battle.

To Fight at 105 Pounds for Stakes and Purse Equal to \$1,000.

The greatest match between bantam-weight pugilists ever made was arranged this afternoon at a downtown resort.

"Chapple" Moran, the champion bantam-weight of the world, was matched against Tommy Kelly, the Harlem Spider, for the bantam-weight championship of the world.

At 2.30 o'clock H. C. Black, backer of Kelly, and Joe Early, backer of Moran, entered the private apartments of a sporting club in Barclay street to arrange the details of the match. Both sides were disposed to do all they could to further the match, and there was much less dickering than is usual when such important matches are made.

It must be said, however, that not until the match is to take place and the details of the match could any agreement be arrived at between the two pugilists.

After many negotiations and much meeting of backers and managers, the men were matched last Summer, but owing to an injury Kelly sustained to his hand, the match was deferred.

Now that a good match has been made between them, there will be any amount of hunting around for the "tip." An enormous amount of money will be charged for the right to see the fight.

Both principals have large circles of friends and admirers, and it is safe to predict that the friends of the loser will "go broke."

According to the articles of agreement, which were signed by both pugilists this afternoon, the match is to take place within six weeks, skin-cloves to be used, for stakes of \$250 a side and a \$500 purse, \$400 of the purse to go to the winner and \$100 to the loser.

The battle will be fought within five hundred miles of New York. One of the best known sporting men has been appointed stakeholder.

Jack McEsters will train Moran. The news that a match between these two famous fighters had been arranged created intense excitement in sporting circles, and the backers of the two men were congratulated by a circle of admirers.

Kelly, who hails from Harlem, has never yet met his match, but has been the victor in a long line of battles with the foremost pugilists of the day.

Moran claims Jersey City as his home. He is a Englishman by birth, but came to this country when quite young and joined the American ranks, where he has won every one against whom he has fought.

Later he joined the professional fraternity, and he has since won every battle of everything of his weight.

His most important professional battle was fought with Frank Donahoe, whom he knocked out in fourteen rounds.

Kelly's most famous victory was that over Harry Walton, champion bantam-weight of Pennsylvania.

Kelly and Moran are to weigh in at 105 pounds twelve hours before entering the ring.

SPORTING EXTRA.

TO-DAY'S CROWD AT GUTTENBURG SEES SOME VERY WARM RACING.

DEAD HEAT IN FOURTH RACE.

Fordham Winning the Run-Off Easily from Onward.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)
HUDSON COUNTY DRIVING PARK, Jan. 11.—Racers experienced bad weather at Guttenburg to-day, cold, with a thick fog and a slight rain that fell and froze, making the surface of the ground a trifle slippery.

The racing, however, began with an exciting finish, Rapine, the favorite, winning by a head.

This was followed by Marie Lovell's beating of the favorite Dan Laspie by a head for the second race.

In this race all the headgear slipped off Rapine in the first heat, and her rider, Compton, was thrown but not hurt.

The horse limped away and the others were sent away without her.

As Rapine was in the hands of the starter, all bets were made on her.

Earlier, the favorite for the third race, could finish no better than sixth.

Mattie Hay, the winner, was bought by M. T. Downing, at an advance of \$25 over the selling price.

The crowd, watching for the numbers on the horses, got confused at the finish, as Tom Kearns did not carry his right number.

STREET RACE.

Mile: selling.

1 Rapine, 100, M. Lynch, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
2 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
3 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
4 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
5 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
6 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.

SECOND RACE.

1 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
2 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
3 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
4 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
5 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
6 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.

THIRD RACE.

1 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
2 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
3 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
4 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
5 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
6 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.

1 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
2 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
3 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
4 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
5 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
6 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.

SIX AND ONE-HALF FURLONGS.

1 Marie Lovell, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
2 Dan Laspie, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
3 Rapine, 100, Pennock, \$10.50 to 1 to 5.
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FIVE OF THE MEN WHO SELL THE BARS FROM A TRUCK, IN L.M.B.O.

Inspector Hyman late on Dec. 29 arrested the three thieves who on Dec. 29, with the aid of a truck, stole two bars of silver from a truck on Washington street.

Two others were helped to dispose of the silver and are also hauled.

The prisoners are Edward Rock, John Korman, Thomas Dugan, Charles Schumacher and William O'Sullivan.

Many attempts were made to sell the silver, but they failed, and most of it was recovered.

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